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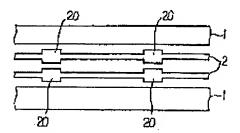
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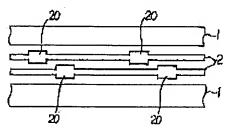
(54) SHAPE OF WIRING IN SEMICONDUCTOR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To minimize the increase in parasitic capacitance produced in a wiring and prevent photoresist from falling on a semiconductor integrated circuit having wirings having constant widths on a semiconductor substrate by making at least one part of the wirings wider than the rest thereof.

CONSTITUTION: A semiconductor integrate circuit device has wirings 1 and 2 having constant widths on a semiconductor substrate. At least one part 20 of the wirings 1 and 2 is made wider than the rest thereof. Or, parts 20 of the wirings 1 and 2 are made wider than the rest thereof with the wider parts 20 of one 2 of the adjacent wirings shifted in position from those of the other in the wiring longitudinal direction. For example, in a wiring pattern 2 of a minimum wiring width, parts are formed 20 with the cross-sectional width approx. 1.5 to 2 times the thicknesses and length several µm lengths at a specified interval. Or, the position of the parts 20 of a larger width is, in addition, shifted in the lengthwise direction.





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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The wiring configuration in the semiconductor integrated circuit equipment characterized by forming in said some of wiring at least one width—of—face Hirobe set as the predetermined dimension in the semiconductor integrated circuit equipment with which wiring which extends by fixed width of face was prepared on the semi—conductor substrate.
[Claim 2] The wiring configuration in the semiconductor integrated circuit equipment characterized by being prepared in the location where width—of—face Hirobe is formed in said some of wiring, and width—of—face Hirobe of this next door **** wiring shifted in the direction of a wire—length hand in the semiconductor integrated circuit equipment with which wiring which extends by fixed width of face was prepared on the semi—conductor substrate.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to amelioration of the configuration of wiring near especially the minimum wiring width of face about semiconductor integrated circuit equipment. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The circuit pattern in conventional semiconductor integrated circuit equipment has very many parts set as the fixed size, as shown in <u>drawing 3</u> and <u>drawing 4</u>. Especially wiring that connects an active element and an active element is formed over several 100 micrometers thru/or several 1000 micrometers by the fixed width of face defined with the semiconductor integrated circuit equipment.

[0003] The width of face of wiring is determined by factors, such as magnitude of a current, wiring resistance, etc. which flow the wiring and close to the minimum wiring width of face in that semiconductor integrated circuit equipment, in order that especially this factor may make parasitic capacitance as small as possible about wiring of the signal which does not pose a problem — it is formed. Or for improvement in a degree of integration, wiring is formed so that the minimum wiring width of face and spacing may be set.

[0004] Moreover, if it says about the thickness of a wiring layer, making a wiring layer thin will make the cross section small, and it will enlarge current density. If it does so, since it will worsen to electromigration, it is the actual condition to try for thickness not to change, even if minimum line width becomes small.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] <u>Drawing 5</u> shows the condition after a photoresist 3 carries out patterning. Recently, in order that wiring width of face may use about 0.6–0.8 micrometers, inevitably, as for the thickness, the width of face of a photoresist 3 is determined by the thickness of a wiring layer to 0.6–0.8 micrometers, and the thickness is about 1–3 micrometers. Width of face of 0.8 micrometers shows <u>drawing 5</u> taking the case of the case with a thickness of 2 micrometers. Thus, the cross-section configuration of a photoresist 3 had become longwise [-like], when extreme, when etching a wiring layer, the photoresist 3 fell, and there was a trouble that even the part which is going to leave the wiring layer under it will be etched.

[0006] This problem is so remarkable that the straight-line part of a circuit pattern is long, and as shown in <u>drawing 5</u>, when a wiring layer 4 is formed in parallel between two lower layer wiring layers 8, a photoresist becomes thick inevitably with a level difference, the cross-section configuration of a photoresist 3 will become longwise [-like] further, and a problem will remain too.

[0007] Although what is necessary is to enlarge wiring width of face and just to make it a photoresist not fall, in order to prevent this, if it does so, the problem that parasitic capacitance becomes large will arise.

[0008] This invention aims at preventing that it was proposed in view of the technical problem of the above-mentioned conventional technique, and control buildup of the parasitic capacitance attached to wiring to the minimum in the semiconductor integrated circuit with which wiring

which extends by fixed width of face in an one direction was prepared on the semi-conductor substrate, and a photoresist falls.

[6000]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention is characterized by preparing a part for at least one width-of-face Hirobe in said some of wiring in the semiconductor integrated circuit with which wiring which extends by fixed width of face in an one direction was prepared on the semi-conductor substrate.

[0010]

[Function] Since wiring width of face is narrowly set up as the whole, said wiring can control buildup of parasitic capacitance and, moreover, can prevent that a photoresist breaks down from the existence for width-of-face Hirobe.

[0011]

[Example] The 1st example of this invention is explained. <u>Drawing 1</u> is the top view of the 1st example, and two circuit patterns 2 which used the minimum wiring width of face of this invention between the circuit patterns 1 of both sides exist. The width of face of a cross section is set as the about 1.5 to 2 times [of thickness] size, respectively, width-of-face Hirobe 20 by whom die length is set as several micrometers sets predetermined spacing, and these circuit patterns 2 are formed. It is prevented that a photoresist falls by this width-of-face Hirobe's 20 existence.

[0012] Although width-of-face Hirobe 20 formed in the circuit pattern 2 of both minimum line width in the 1st example of the above was formed in the location which faces mutually, if the 2nd example shifts mutually width-of-face Hirobe formed in the circuit pattern 2 of up-and-down minimum line width at a longitudinal direction as shown in drawing 2, it is located. Both the circuit patterns 2 can be made to approach by this, and it becomes possible to narrow spacing of a circuit pattern 2.

[0013]

[Effect of the Invention] Though buildup of the parasitic capacitance of wiring is controlled to the minimum by preparing width-of-face Hirobe in said some of wiring in the semiconductor integrated circuit equipment with which wiring which extends by fixed width of face was prepared in the one direction on a semi-conductor substrate according to this invention as described above, it becomes possible about a photoresist falling to prevent effectively.

[0014] Moreover, when the width of face to which the photoresist was left behind by the variation on manufacture has become thin, it becomes possible to prevent that a photoresist falls.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The top view having shown the 1st example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] The top view having shown the 2nd example of this invention.

[Drawing 3] The top view having shown the conventional wiring.

[Drawing 4] The sectional view having shown the conventional wiring.

[Drawing 5] The sectional view having shown the condition after the photoresist in the conventional technique carries out patterning.

[Description of Notations]

1 -- Wiring

2 -- Wiring of this invention

3 - Photoresist after patterning

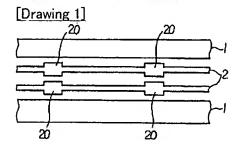
20 -- Width-of-face Hirobe

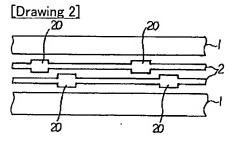
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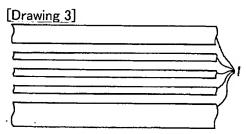
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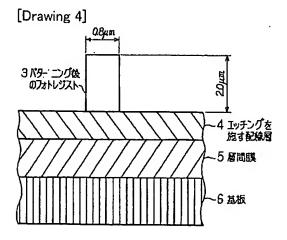
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DRAWINGS

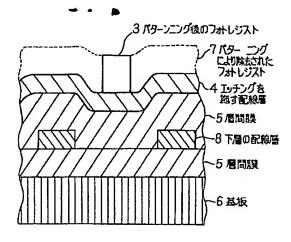








[Drawing 5]



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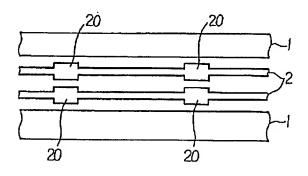
(74)代理人 弁理士 後藤 洋介 (外2名)

(54) 【発明の名称】半導体集積回路装置内の配線形状

(57)【要約】

【目的】 半導体基板上に一定の幅で延在する配線が設 けられた半導体集積回路において、配線の寄生容量の増 大を最小限に抑制し、かつ、フォトレジストが倒れるこ とを防止すること。

【構成】 配線(2)の一部に所定の寸法に設定された 幅広部(20)を少なくとも一つ形成する。



【特許請求の範囲】

13

【請求項1】 半導体基板上に一定の幅で延在する配線 が設けられた半導体集積回路装置において、

1

前記配線の一部に所定の寸法に設定された幅広部が少な くとも一つ形成されていることを特徴とする半導体集積 回路装置内の配線形状。

【請求項2】 半導体基板上に一定の幅で延在する配線 が設けられた半導体集積回路装置において、

前記配線の一部に幅広部が形成されており、かつ、該隣 り合う配線の幅広部が配線長手方向においてずれた位置 10 に設けられていることを特徴とする半導体集積回路装置 内の配線形状。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は半導体集積回路装置に関 し、特に最小配線幅に近い配線の形状の改良に関するも のである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来の半導体集積回路装置における配線 パターンは、図3、図4に示すように、一定の太さに設 20 定された部分を非常に多く有している。特に、能動素子 と能動索子とを結ぶ配線はその半導体集積回路装置にて 定められた一定の幅で数100μmないし数1000μ mにわたって形成されている。

【0003】配線の幅は、その配線を流れる電流の大き さや配線抵抗などの要因により決定される。そして、こ の要因が特に問題とならない信号の配線に関しては、寄 生容量を可能な限り小さくするため、その半導体集積回 路装置内の最小配線幅に近い形成されている。あるい は、集積度の向上のため、最小配線幅および間隔をおく 30 ように配線が形成されている。

【0004】また、配線層の厚さに関していえば、配線 唇を薄くすることは断面積を小さくすることとなり、電 流密度を大きくすることになる。そうすると、エレクト ロマイグレーションに対し悪くなるので、最小線幅が小 さくなっても厚さが変らないようにしているのが現状で ある。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】図5はフォトレジスト 3のパターニングした後の状態を示している。 最近で は、配線幅が $0.6\sim0.8\mu$ m程度を用いるようにな っているため、必然的にフォトレジスト3の幅が0.6 ~ 0 . 8μ mに対して、その厚さは配線層の厚さにより 決定され、その厚さは1~3μm程度である。図5にお いては、 0.8μ mの幅で 2μ mの厚さの場合を例にと って示している。この様に、フォトレジスト3の断面形 状は縦長状になっており、極端な場合には、配線層のエ ッチングを行うときにフォトレジスト3が倒れ、その下 の配線層を残そうとしている部分までもがエッチングさ れてしまうといった問題点があった。

【0006】この問題は配線パターンの直線部分が長い ほど顕著であり、また図5に示すように、下層の2本の 配線層8間と平行に配線層4を設けた場合に段差により フォトレジストがどうしても厚くなってしまい、フォト レジスト3の断面形状は更に縦長状になってしまい、や はり問題が残ってしまう。

【0007】これを防ぐには、配線幅を大きくしてフォ トレジストが倒れないようにすればよいが、そうすると 寄生容量が大きくなるといった問題が生じる。

【0008】本発明は、上記従来技術の課題に鑑みて提 案されたもので、半導体基板上に一方向に一定の幅で延 在する配線が設けられた半導体集積回路において、配線 に付く寄生容量の増大を最小限に抑制し、かつ、フォト レジストが倒れることを防止することを目的とする。

[0009]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、半導体基板上 に一方向に一定の幅で延在する配線が設けられた半導体 集積回路において、前記配線の一部に幅広部分を少なく とも一箇所設けることを特徴とする。

[0010]

【作用】前記配線は全体としては配線幅は狭く設定され ているので、寄生容量の増大を抑制でき、しかも、幅広 部分の存在でフォトレジストが倒れるのが防止できる。 [0011]

【実施例】本発明の第1実施例について説明する。図1 は第1実施例の平面図であり、両側の配線パターン1の 間に本発明の最小配線幅を用いた配線パターン2が2本 存在する。これらの配線パターン2は夫々断面の幅が厚 さの1.5~2倍程度の太さに設定されており、長さが 数μmに設定されている幅広部20が所定の間隔をおい て形成されている。この幅広部20の存在によりフォト レジストが倒れることが防止されるものである。

【0012】上記第1実施例においては両最小線幅の配 線パターン2に形成された幅広部20が相互に向き合う 位置に設けられていたが、第2実施例は図2に示すよう に、上下の最小線幅の配線パターン2に形成された幅広 部を相互に長手方向にずらしては位置したものである。 これにより両配線パターン2を接近させることができ、 配線パターン2の間隔を狭めることが可能となる。

[0013]

【発明の効果】上記したように本発明によれば、半導体 基板上の一方向に一定の幅で延在する配線が設けられた 半導体集積回路装置において、前記配線の一部に幅広部 を設けることによって、配線の寄生容量の増大を最小限 に抑制しながらもフォトレジストが倒れることを有効に 防止することが可能となる。

【0014】また、製造上のバラツキによりフォトレジ ストの残された幅が細くなってしまった場合において も、フォトレジストが倒れることを防止することが可能 50 となる。

40

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1実施例を示した平面図。

【図2】本発明の第2実施例を示した平面図。

【図3】従来の配線を示した平面図。

【図4】従来の配線を示した断面図。

【図5】従来技術におけるフォトレジストのパターニン

グした後の状態を示した断面図。

【符号の説明】

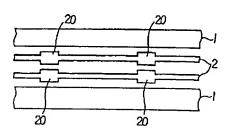
1 …配線

2…本発明の配線

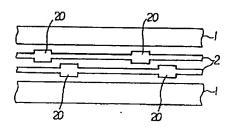
3…パターニング後のフォトレジスト

20…幅広部

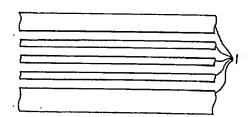
【図1】



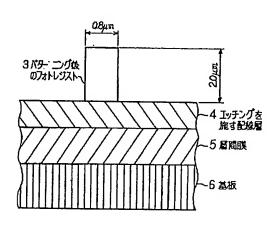
[図2]



【図3】



[図4]



【図5】

